

"First. Neutral flag covers enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war."  
 "Second. Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under enemies' flag."  
 "Third. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective."

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.  
 Minister Woodford was not allowed an opportunity to present the ultimatum. At 11:45, Thursday morning, he received the following note from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs:  
 "Dear Sir, In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the Republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens immediate armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war."  
 "The Government of her Majesty has ordered her Minister at Washington to retire without loss of time from the territory of North America with all of the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which formerly existed between the two countries and all official communications between their respective representatives cease. I am obliged to inform you so that on your part you can make such arrangements as you believe convenient."

"I beg that at a suitable time your Excellency will acknowledge receipt of this, and I take this opportunity to reiterate the assurance of my most distinguished consideration."

"Fio Gullon."  
 There was some criticism of Minister Woodford's tardiness in delivering the ultimatum, which enabled the Spanish to outmaneuver him and not receive it. But he explained that the Spaniards, having

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.  
 As the result of the Cabinet consultations of the day before, the President issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.  
 Whereas, by a joint resolution passed by the Congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the Government of Spain, it was demanded that said Government at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from

nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.  
 Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed 90 days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.  
 Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the inde-

Also, that the Spaniards had captured the great American sailing vessel, the Shenandoah, belonging to Arthur Sewall, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and which left San Francisco Jan. 5, with a cargo of wheat for Liverpool.  
 Spanish securities feel alarmingly, the Government bonds over 50 per cent.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.  
 Preparations for war went on in Spain with increasing activity. Reserves to the number of 80,000 were called out, and regiments sent to garrison the Balearic Islands, much to the surprise of Americans, who have no idea of carrying the war across the water. The Ministry gave out the following announcement in regard to privateering:

First. The Government reserves liberty as to the question of coal being contraband of war.  
 Second. Spain will not issue letters of marque and will treat all vessels holding letters of marque issued by America as pirates, and not as privateers.  
 Spain will utilize her mercantile fleet as auxiliary warships, and will exercise the right of search, both by regular and auxiliary warships.

CALL FOR TROOPS.  
 The President issued the following, in which, after reciting the resolution adopted by Congress, he said:

"I have, therefore, by William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion, have thought it fit to call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable, among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. This time the call for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities, through the War Department."

THE BLOCKADE OF HABANA.  
 The following explanation is given of the character of the operations in front of Havana:

The real reason for not directing Rear-Admiral Sampson's squadron to engage in offensive operations before Habana is that it is not deemed wise at this time to subject the fleet to the possible disablement of any vessel. While there is no doubt that the combined attack of the ships would result in the eventual capture of this time, the investment of Habana is also likely to be in the engagement of one or more of our battleships or cruisers would be lost by well-directed shots from the shore. The result in wakening our navy to a degree, which might make a battle with the Spanish fleet one of doubt, and there is no desire to run this risk at this time. The key West squadron will, therefore, be kept out of the range of the Havana guns for the present.

It is expected that the Spanish fleet, leaving Cape Verde Islands, will begin to make its way across the Atlantic, either to assemble at Porto Rico or else to attempt the relief of Habana. When that time comes the combined command of Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley will be sent to meet it, and it is expected, will destroy it. This having been done, the investment of Porto Rico will be an easy task.

The cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis suddenly went to sea at 10:45 a. m. for an unknown destination.

Morro Castle occasionally fired at the fleet, the nearest vessel of which was five miles distant, but received no reply.

The steamer Catalina, with her cargo of coal, and the schooner Matilde, were taken by vessels of the fleet. The schooner Catalina was carrying 1,500,000 lbs. of coal, and the schooner Matilde was carrying 1,000,000 lbs. of coal. The schooner Catalina was taken by the USS Columbia, and the schooner Matilde was taken by the USS Minneapolis.

Pears had been entertained that the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde was planning the capture of the battleship Oregon, whose commander might not know of the declaration of war.

The USS Oregon reached Punta Arenas, the most southern extremity of South America, on Friday, where she took on 40 tons of coal, and her captain received numerous telegrams, fully advising him as to the situation. She is fully able to take care of herself in any emergency. She has with her the gunboat Marietta.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.  
 Reports from Cuba by way of Jamaica were to the effect that the Spaniards were leaving the interior and concentrating at the seacoast towns, burning and destroying everything as they marched.

The Spanish Ministry issued a decree reserving rights as to privateering, but announcing that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. All treaties with the United States are annulled, 30 days are given to United States ships to leave Spanish ports, and the rules Spain will observe during the war are outlined in five clauses, covering neutral flags and goods, what will be considered a blockade, the right of search, and what constitutes contraband of war.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.  
 The President sent the following message to Congress:  
 To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: I transmit to the Congress for its con-

## Weak Lungs

### Recent Progress of Medical Science.

Extracts from Dr. Robert Hunter's lectures on the lungs have been published from time to time in this paper for the purpose of informing the people of the real nature of lung diseases and the discovery of a successful treatment of the lungs by Anti-septic Medical Air Inhalations. No truth of medical science has been more conclusively proven and established than that Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh of the Lungs have been and are being radically cured by this treatment, while even Consumption, the most dreaded of all lung complaints, is becoming and entirely eradicated by Dr. Hunter's method. The lungs have been and are being cured by the inhalation of the bacilli of tuberculosis. From all parts of the Union come the grateful acknowledgments of patients whose lives have been saved by Dr. Hunter.

Mr. A. J. Peor, 179 Washington St., Newark, N. J., says: "My lungs were in a weak condition from exposure to rapidly growing weeds. They became affected. I had tuberculosis, and my condition became very critical. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was confined to bed. My physician gave me up to die. Dr. Hunter was consulted, and I began to breathe the medicinal air. In a few days the hemorrhages ceased altogether, and I steadily gained in strength and flesh. I now weigh more than I ever did, and am perfectly cured. Dr. Hunter's treatment was the thing that saved my life."

Any subscriber of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE who is interested in this book for free, please address Dr. Hunter at 117 West 6th St., New York.

sideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and, through the latter, with the Government of Spain, showing the action taken under the late resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

Upon communicating to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which the President had made, the Executive to address to the Government of Spain, in obedience to said resolution, the Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased therewith.

Our Government having notified the Portuguese that they must either notify the Spanish fleet to leave Cape Verde within 24 hours, or keep it there during the war, the Spaniards were ordered out. London dispatches report the fleet to consist of four first-class cruisers, six torpedo-boats, and two armed cruisers. They took on 2,000 tons of coal.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.  
 The British Foreign Office issued a notice that a state of war had existed between Spain and the United States since April 21, and ordering the warships of both powers to leave British ports within 24 hours. Though this is regarded as generally to our advantage it will probably prevent our bringing away the torpedo boat Somers. It also hastened our Asiatic fleet out of Hong Kong, and will necessitate the seizure of the Philippine Islands as a coaling and supply station. Our Asiatic fleet consists of the protected cruisers Olympia, Boston, Raleigh and Baltimore, the gunboats Concord and Petrel, the revenue cutter McCulloch and two colliers.

The position of Spanish troops has made known, and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained to exercise the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba, lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and of the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and, further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation, dated April 23, 1898, calling forth volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are hereto appended.

In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and the assumption of the rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.  
 Executive Mansion, Washington, April 25, 1898.

DECLARATION OF WAR.  
 Immediately upon the assembling of Congress the Message was read and referred to the Committee on the House Committee on the subject of the war.

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.  
 First. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Second. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

There was no speech or comment, only applause, when the result was announced. The Senate was more deliberate. The friends of Cuban recognition rallied again, under the lead of Senator Turpie, who offered an amendment on that line. Every effort was made to get him and his friends to desert, but without avail. The Senate went into executive session, an hour of speedily following. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 24 to 38, and the

bill then passed by a unanimous vote. The President signed it at 6:18 p. m.

HABANA.  
 The blockade continued without special incident. The weather was fine, and the only trouble was that the fleet had to drift at night with a two-knot current, without any stationary shore lights to aid in maintaining position. The water is too deep to anchor.

A torpedo-boat crew, under Lieut. Fremont, landed at night and obtained some valuable information.

The Spaniards showed some search-lighting. They had been and other fortifications, but they did not reach far enough to develop our ships.

The people were reported leaving the city for the open country in great numbers, to avoid the bombardment.

Spanish troops were being called in, which will add to Blanco's embarrassment in feeding them, and hasten the end.

The steamer State of Texas, loaded with food and clothing for the suffering Cubans, and sailing under the Red Cross flag, is expected to leave Key West on Thursday or Friday for Matanzas, where supplies for the reconcentrados will be distributed, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. Miss Barton, who will have immediate charge of this distribution, will be accorded the protection of our warships. Although the expedition is fraught with dangers, it is believed that Captain-General Blanco will order that the Red Cross flag be respected.

There has been no change of plans regarding the invasion of Cuba. Troops in large numbers will not be sent to the island for some time. The Regulars now in the South will be used first, and probably 15,000 will be landed soon. Matanzas may not be the base of supplies. It is probable that the troops will be landed at another point. The preliminary invasion is expected within a week. The insurgent army will be equipped with arms and ammunition.

OTHER MOVEMENTS.  
 The cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, of the Flying Squadron, suddenly appeared off the New England coast. Various theories attempted to account for this. One was that they had come to convey the City of Paris into port, another that they were looking for a Spanish gunboat that had been reported as starting for our coasts on the Newfoundland Banks.

Our Government having notified the Portuguese that they must either notify the Spanish fleet to leave Cape Verde within 24 hours, or keep it there during the war, the Spaniards were ordered out. London dispatches report the fleet to consist of four first-class cruisers, six torpedo-boats, and two armed cruisers. They took on 2,000 tons of coal.

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## Map of Cuba, War Department,

elaborately printed in colors, in 4 sheets, each 27 inches by 37 inches.  
 For sale at \$2.00 per copy, in sheets.  
 \$4 per copy mounted with rollers.

## Map of Porto Rico,

Sheet 24x32, price \$1 per Copy.  
 Shipped prepaid on receipt of price.  
 JULIEN HEN & Co., Publishers,  
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capacity is to be provided for the army. The vessel will be under the direct control of the military authorities, and, unlike the ambulance vessel of the Navy, will not accompany fleets into action, but is to serve the purpose of transporting the sick from one place to another and carry home the wounded and convalescents from the army in Cuba. The Surgeon-General of the Army believes that danger will threaten the troops that may be sent to Cuba from yellow fever and other disorders incident to tropical climates, and has asked the Quartermaster General's Department to arrange for the purchase of a suitable vessel.

Gov. McCord, of Arizona, is deeply interested in the formation of Col. Bridge's regiment of rough riders. He has telegraphed to the President as follows: "I beg you to remember that Arizona was the first to offer to the Government a regiment of cavalry recruited from the cowboys of the Southwest. The regiment can be ready for muster in 10 days and will be an honor to the Territory and to the Nation. Please give me authority to raise such a regiment outside of our quota of volunteers to be called for."

Col. W. H. Nash, at present Assistant Commissary-General in charge of the purchasing depot at St. Louis, has been selected for appointment as Commissary-General of Subsistence, to succeed Gen. Cushing.

Five hundred miles of aluminum telegraph wire is being made for the United States Government. This wire is to be used in field telegraphic operations.

THE NAVY.

A Busy Week in Movements For Active Service.

The Ordnance Bureau has assured Secretary Long that every demand for guns for the auxiliaries will be promptly met by the Washington factory and the private firms now engaged in manufacturing rapid-fire and secondary-battery pieces. There may be a temporary pressure upon the Bureau for guns of the five and six-inch caliber, such as are wanted for the large merchant steamers, but at the present rate of progress at both the Government and private factories, Capt. O'Neil hopes in three weeks to have on hand a supply to provide modern batteries for every vessel that may be impressed from the merchant service and requiring the larger type of rapid-fire gun in her battery.

The St. Paul and the New York are to be equipped partly with modern guns and partially with some of the muzzle-loading rifled eight-inch. The Paris and St. Louis will not be ready under two weeks, and it will be a matter of some time before the vessels equipped with modern batteries throughout.

The Navy Department has purchased the private steamer "Piedra Blanca," the yacht Penelope, owned by H. E. Converse, of Boston, and the tug Philadelphia. The Corsair is of 500.63 gross and 272.01 net tonnage, 24.6 feet in length over all, 27 feet beam, 13 feet draft and 16.6 feet deep. The Penelope is of 541.45 gross and 272.01 net tonnage, 26 feet over all, 27.6 feet beam, 14 feet draft and 16.6 feet deep.

The Government has bought the British steamship Appomattox, and the vessel will probably be turned over to the Navy in a few days. As she is slow, she will be used either as a collier or as a transport for the Army. With a few alterations, she would be capable of carrying about three thousand tons of coal.

The Government will have no difficulty in securing a sufficient number of first-class steam vessels of good speed for the transportation of the army to be sent to Cuba.

The new revenue cutter McCulloch, whose first sea trip was one almost around the world from Baltimore to this port, arrived here to-day and reported to Commodore Dewey, commanding the Asiatic Naval squadron, to which the McCulloch was assigned as an auxiliary cruiser. She is a steel, single-screw steamer, with ram bow, 219 feet long, 33 feet beam, 14 feet draft and 850 tons. She has triple-expansion engines and her four boilers gave her a speed of 17 knots on her trial. Her armament comprises four six-inch rapid-fire guns, several of smaller caliber, and a torpedo tube. Her commander is Capt. Daniel B. Hodgeson, who has been in the revenue marine for 35 years.

Rear-Admiral Seward reported at the Navy Department last week and was assigned to duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy to act as official adviser.

The "moskito fleet" is not destined for shore guard nor attack, but, as explained by one of the naval strategists, the primary use of the vessels of the fleet will be to protect the battleships and other ironclads from attack by torpedo boats and destroyers. The purpose is to create in the Navy something like the same system that prevails in the Army in conducting hostile operations. The battleships correspond to the heavy artillery, the "moskito fleet" to the infantry and the torpedo boats to cavalry.

TO CURE A BOLD IN ONE DAY.  
 Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SPRING FASHIONS.

A FREE TO INVALID LADIES.  
 A safe, simple home treatment that cures all after years of suffering with urticaria, rheumatism, eczema, etc., and is suitable for ladies with all the latest and best medical knowledge. Send for free literature. Mention The National Tribune.

Change in My Condition.  
 When I had taken the fourth bottle the sore on my side had healed. The cure has proved to be permanent, and I value Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly that I always take it when I am not feeling well, and it always does me good." W. H. HEFFNER, Alhira, Pa.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. For a blood purifier and stomach tonic there is no substitute for

formed on my right side above the fourth rib. The strange part about it was that it did not break for six months after it first appeared, although it pained me continually. After it broke it became a running sore, and I was compelled to wear a bandage all the time. Physicians told me the only way I could be cured was to have an operation performed and have the rib taken out. They called the trouble bone disease, as four pieces of bone had been discharged from the sore. I suffered constantly, but hesitated about an operation. Before deciding to submit to this, I determined to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I began taking it according to directions, and before I had used three bottles I felt a

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ADM'T-GEN. H. C. CORBIN.

Entered the service July 23, 1862, as Second Lieutenant in the 83d Ohio. He was transferred to the 7th Ohio, and served in that regiment until Nov. 11, 1863, when he was promoted to Major of the 14th U. S. C. T., and rose to be Colonel of that regiment, and Brevet Brigadier-General. He was then appointed Second Lieutenant in the 17th U. S., became Major in the Adjutant-General's Department, June 16, 1869, and succeeded Gen. Ruegles as Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States, upon the latter's retirement, last year.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE D. W. FLAGLER.  
 Gen. D. W. Flagler was born in New York, and graduated from West Point. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department in 1861, and a Captain at the close of the war. He went up by regular promotion, until he became a Colonel in 1880, when he was selected for Chief of the Ordnance Department, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He is a highly accomplished man, and probably has no superior in his specialty in the world.

control of the telegraph, did not allow it to reach him. Woodford, however, sent his letter of dismissal. By many pundits this act is considered a virtual declaration of war.

In the afternoon Minister Woodford, accompanied by his official staff, went to the depot under a strong guard. Few of the people recognized him at the depot, and there was little disturbance. But at Valledora a mob attempted to storm the train. The crowd shouted "Death to the Yankees!" and broke the windows of the cars. The civil guard came to the rescue and dispersed the mob with some difficulty. Several passengers were injured by the flying missiles.

At Toles a Sergeant of the Civil Guard and a private detective boarded the train and demanded that Gen. Woodford's Private Secretary, Josquin Moreno, leave the train, basing their demand upon the ground that Moreno was a Spanish subject. Gen. Woodford's colored valet, James, awoke his employer, who confronted the policeman and protested against the outrage upon his Private Secretary, declaring that Moreno was a British subject. The Sergeant of the Civil Guard denied this, whereupon Gen. Woodford refused to argue the matter further and placed himself in the doorway between his own and Moreno's compartments, declaring that he would not surrender him unless forced to do so.

Gen. Woodford then asked an Irish gentleman, who was a fellow traveler, to explain to the officers in Spanish that he had placed Moreno under the protection of the British flag, and if he were taken prisoner it would only be after they had used personal violence upon the Minister of the United States, who would remain where he stood until the Spanish frontier should be passed. The desired information was delivered to the Spaniards, officers, who were